TL1400

To GIF 8 am 20. II. 1990

2 sheets to come.

Kindly inform Luisa immediately of receipt

Greetings Carmel

[redacted], a student of the Bandung Institute of Technology (ITB)

Indonesia: A Story of the Bayonet and the Steel Helmet

Chapter II: "The Violation of Human Rights and New Order Terror"

[This chapter deals with the massacres of 1965-66, the 'mysterious killings' of 1983-84, the 1984 Tanjung Priok massacre, mass killings in West Papua, the massacre and violence in Lampung, and violence against students. The following is the section on East Timor:]

Honorable Judges,

Let us now turn our minds to the human extermination that has occurred in East Timor. The world press has reported a great deal about this because our own press has been prohibited from publishing anything about it.

According to Amnesty International, there have been 200,000 deaths in East Timor since the Indonesian invasion. That amounts to about a third of the population of East Timor before the invasion on 7 December 1975. A large-scale massacre took place in Dili Harbour right after the military invasion on 7 and 8 December 1975. People were drowned in the sea after having been tied together and attached to heavy weights.

In August 1977, Suharto announced an amnesty for anyone who surrendered, promising a pardon and personal safety. But this turned out to be a nothing more than a move serving the political interests of his regime. Killings still went on. Reports by Amnesty International give plenty of evidence of this. Between March and May 1977, the following incidents are recorded:

14 people who had surrendered were murdered in Fato Berliu,
84 people were murdered in Lospalos.
41 people were murdered in Kelekai.
118 people were murdered in three days, from 15-17 April 1979, in Uatohari, Uatocaraban, Viqueque, Ossu and Baguia and in villages south of Mount Matabian.

Honorable judges,

Largescale murders again occurred in 1981 when Clean-Sweep Operation was launched. Arrests, torture and disappearances also characterised this period. The history of this period is a dark one, our nation bears a terrible shame before the world because of what the regime did.

Between April and September 1981, about 3,000 people were arrested and exiled to Atauro Island. Between 80 and 90 people were murdered in Mount Ailana in September 1981. In Krakas, Viqueque, at least 200 people were murdered in August 1983. From February to May 1984, at least a hundred people were murdered, arrested or disappeared in Hauba village, near Bobonaro, the village of Hato Uda near Ainaro, in the region of Bucoli and

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The fate of people who were imprisoned was the same. In Comarca for instance, people were packed into dirty, tiny cells. Many detainees fell ill with tuberculosis because the food was so inadequate. The detainees were in a state of continual terror because of extra-judicial killings and the disappearance of people who were taken away for interrogation. All this is revealed by the International Committee of the Red Cross which was permitted to resume its activities on a limited scale after having been prevent from carrying out its humanitarian work between December 1975 and October 1979.

and detained in Atauro Island, a small tropical island. Mass arrests were also carried out in November 1988 at the time of Suharto's visit to Dili. Many inhabitants of Baucau, Lospalos and Viqueque and Dili were among the approximately 3,000 victims of these arrests.

The process of integration has indeed proceeded well, as the Indonesian government declares. Before Pope John Paul II's recent visit to East Timor, the Bishop of East Timor, Carlos Filipe Ximenes Belo SDB. wrote a letter to the United Nations raising again the question of the decolonisation of East Timor. There was widespread international reaction to this letter. The text of his letter is as follows:

[This section of Chapter II concludes with a translation into Indonesian of Bishop Belo's letter to the UN Secretary General.]

31 January 1990.